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N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favor the Spectator with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE LATE JUDGE MURPHEY'S HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The public was apprised several years ago, that this distinguished citizen had undertaken the task of writing the history of his native State. His fondness for research, which made him somewhat acquainted with almost every department of knowledge, seconded by his well known zeal for the fame and prosperity of the State, directed his enquires to this subject at an early period. Surprised to learn how little was known concerning the earlier events of the State, even among our men of study and education—how great an indifference to the subject prevailed among our people generally—that a large portion of the past was irrecoverably consigned to oblivion—to which indeed the present was fast hastening, he determined to rescue, so far as he could, what was yet spared by the ravages of time. He accordingly devoted what leisure he could command from his ordinary pursuits to the investigation of the memorials of our History and sought and obtained information from many sources, hitherto but little known. When arrested by that disease which eventually terminated his life, he had been so far successful in the collection of materials, as to have commenced, and written some portions of his contemplated work—though much additional information had been expected, which never was received. Probably in no point of view has the death of this gentleman been more generally lamented, than in its disappointment of the public expectation respecting his History. The following imperfect expose of the progress and state of the contemplated work, gathered from a hasty examination of the materials and manuscripts left at his death, is presented to the public, in the belief that it may afford some gratification to curiosity on this interesting subject. It seems to have been the author's design to introduce the History of the Colony and State of North Carolina, by a cursory review of those great events, which, since the revival of learning in the fifteenth century, have changed the intellectual character and moral condition of nations. This was conceived necessary to give to the reader a just idea of the character of the early colonists, and of the structure, policy, and tendency of that Government, which they and their posterity have reared. A manuscript occupying about a quire of foolscap paper, embraces a succinct History of civilized Europe, from the discovery of Sebastian Cabot, A. D. 1494, to the time of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1568. Another of 25 or 30 pages, is found to contain a brief sketch of the revival of letters and science—the effects of their cultivation upon the arts and improvement of men—and of the progress of personal freedom, and civil, political and religious liberty in all those countries of Europe, from which our own was settled. The actual condition of the old world at the period when our History commenced, being thus presented in retrospect, the intention was, to furnish a complete narative, thence downward to the present time. An outline only of the Colonial History was finished. It comprises, however, many interesting facts, and is divided into eras:

The 1st From the first patent granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, A. D. 1584 to his death 1600.
2d. From A. D. 1600 to 1663.
3d. From the Grant to the Lords Proprietors, 1663 to 1712,
4th. From 1712 to the abolition of the Proprietors Government, 1729.
5th. From the establishment of the regal Government 1729, to the death of Governor Dobbs, 1765.

About this latter period the struggle for our Independence began, and from this time forward the History was probably designed to be more minute. The author's manuscript, however, ceases at the period last mentioned, except some detached parts of our Revolutionary History, which were published in the newspapers of this State many years since. These, together with the introductory chapters before mentioned, and an account of four of the most powerful Indian tribes of North Carolina, to wit, the Cherokees, Catawbas, Sawras and Tuskaroras, constitute the whole of his writings on the subject.

On the first and second eras of the author, it is believed that he had procured very little new matter. Whatever accounts may exist besides those already published of the voyages of the agents of Sir Walter Raleigh, and of their attempts to establish a Colony on Roanoke Island, are probably locked up in the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in England. This is no doubt equally true of the History of the Province from the abandonment of the seulement on Roanoke Island in 1587, to the grant of the Charter to the eight Lords Proprietors by King Charles II, 1663. Indeed, with the exception of a small settlement in Currituck, a colony of Quakers (whom religious persecution had driven from Virginia) in the counties of Perquimons and Pasquotank, and a small colony from Massachusetts, on old Town Creek of Clarendon River, there seems to have been in Carolina previously to the year 1663, no other inhabitants, than its native beasts and savages.

3d era. After the Grant to the Lords Proprietors in 1663, Sir William Berkeley, then Governor of Virginia, was instructed to organize a Government in Carolina, which was done in the following year, and Drummond appointed Governor. Ever since this period, in some form or other, there has existed an orgonized Government in the province. A General Assembly was first convened in 1667. In the same year, Lord Ashley being appointed by the Lords Proprietors to prepare a form of Government for the Colonies, engaged the services of the celebrated Philosopher Mr. Locke, who framed a complicated system which was adopted in 1669. Upon the death of Gov. Drummond in this year, he was succeeded by Samuel Stephens, who survived but a short time. The Colony during this era, appears, from the author's manuscript, to have supported an unstable government was once visited by an insurrection and was torn by the factions of highchurchmen and dissenters. Heavy taxes were imposed to support the Clergy of the Church of England. Printing presses were forbidden, and the Laws were learned by the Colonists, only by having them read at the Court-houses. In 1707 a colony of Huguenots settled on Trent River—and in 1709 a colony of Germans from Heidelburg, who were transported by Lewis Michell and Christopher De Graffenreid, founded the town of New Berne. The year 1711 was marked by such an extraordinary scarcity of money, that hides, deer skins, tallow, &c. were made a legal tender in the payment of quitrents, and by a most bloody massacre of the colonists by the Indians.

On this era, besides the ordinary historical accounts which have been published,—the author had procured:

1. Transcripts from the Lords Proprietors' Minute Book.
2. Transcripts from the Minutes of the Palatine Court in Albemarle county, from 1694 to 1712.
3. Proceedings of the Governor and Council during the same time.
4. Extracts from "the History of the British Colonies of North-America, from the first discovery by Sabastian Cabot in 1497, to the treaty of Peace 1763." Printed at London, 1773—author unknown. These extracts were obtained by the Hon. N. Macon, from the Library of Congress.
5. Pamphlet containing a letter of 63 pages, written from Charleston 1710, describing Carolina for the edification of those who might be disposed to migrate hither.
6. He had access also to "Lawson's Journal of a thousand miles travelled thro' several nations of Indians" in 1701—being usually styled "Lawson's History of North-Carolina."

The 4th era commences with the Indian War, which was brought to a close by the defeat of the Tuskaroras in 1713, soon after which they emigrated to the Northward. Hyde, then Governor of the colony, having died about this time, the Government was administered by Thomas Pollock, President of the Council, until the arrival of Charles Eden, who was appointed Governor, 1714. The succeeding year 1715, is the period at which the Legislation of the colony first assumed form and system—the common law of England was declared to be in force—and our Statute Book of the present day commences with the acts of that year. At this session was also passed, the first act directing bills of credit to be issued, a system of relief legislation from which the Colonists suffered much in subsequent times. Gov. Eden's administration terminated with his death in 1722, when the Government was again committed to President Pollock, who dying in the course of six months, Wm. Reed President, assumed the reins until the arrival of Governor Barrington, 1723. He being found in a short time inadequate to the government of the province, was removed from office, and Sir Richard Everard was appointed his successor. It was during this era, in the year 1722, that Court-houses were first established by the General Assembly, the Courts of Justice having been previously held in private houses. The boundary line between this province and Virginia was begun on the sea-shore, and run for sixty miles, about the same period. In the year 1729, the Crown purchased the interests of all the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, except that of John, Lord Carter, afterwards Earl Granville, who retained his eighth part. No materials are found in the author's collection, having particular relation to this period, except some of those already mentioned under era 3d.—It appears, however, from his manuscript outline, that he had derived much from the Acts of Assembly during that time and from other sources.

5th era. The prosperity of the Colony was greatly promoted by the establishment of the legal government—more especially after the appointment of Gabriel Johnston as Governor, in 1734. In 1737, the boundary line with South-Carolina was in part settled. In 1738, the General Assembly first met at Newbern, having held its session from 1715 until that time, at Edenton. In 1741, they first assembled at Wilmington, and enacted many wholesome laws, which yet remain in force. Swan's Revisal of the Laws was proposed and published by act of Assembly in 1746, and all the laws therein contained were confirmed by the Legislature 1749. The line between Earl Granville & the Crown was begun in 1743, and in 1746 was extended west of Saxapahaw (now Haw) River. The population of the Colony increased largely in the administration of Governor Johnston. That of the middle and western counties consisted almost entirely of dissenters from the established Church, and were principally Moravians and Presbyterians. A colony of Highland Scotch, under Neill M'Neill, also settled on Cape-Fear, in Cumberland county, 1749. On the death of Gov. Johnston 1752, the Government was conducted under the direction of Nathaniel Rice and Matthew Rowan, Presidents, successively, of the Council, until the appointment and arrival of Arthur. Dobbs, Governor, in 1754. In the same year was passed an act of the General Assembly to encourage James Daivis to set up and carry on the business of a Printer in this Province.

The History of the contests between the prerogative of the Crown and the freedom of the Colonists during the fifth era of our author, is highly interesting. They contributed much to nurture and embolden that spirit of liberty which animated our citizens in the first dawnings of the Revolution. The ministers of the King believeing that too much freedom was enjoyed by the Colony, for the safety and policy of his Government, assailed their privileges, first by reducing the number of Representatives from five to two, in each county—and next, by claming for the King the right of erecting counties and boroughs and annulling them again at his pleasure. In 1754 he accordingly declared void the laws by which thirteen counties and five boroughs had been erected intending to create new counties and boroughs by the royal charter, to exist at his will. A legal cousequence of this repeal, which was perhaps supposed to be unknown in the colony to-wit, that upon cessation of an act of incorporation, the property of the corporate body reverts to the original grantors, produced such general indignation, that Gov. Dobbs consented to a law re'establishing the counties "saving however the prerogatives of the Crown." As a further protection to their liberties, the General Assembly requested that their Judges should be commissioned to hold their offices during good behaviour. The breach between the Governor and Council on the one hand and the Provincial Assembly on the other, became so great, that in 1761, the latter appointed an agent to reside in London and solicit their affairs at Court. An excessive jealousy continued between the two branches of the Legislature until the abolition of the Colonial Government.—It was so far restrained as not to disturb ordinary legislation, but not unfrequently broke out into open collision.

On this last era, the author had proceeded:

1. Bricknell's North-Carolina—containing a natural history of the Colony, with an account of the trade, manners and customs of the Christians and Indian inhabitants, strange beasts, birds, fishes, &c. from observations in 1730-1, printed at Dublin 1743.
2. Records of the Register's office from 1754 to 1765.
3. North-Carolina Magazine—a weekly paper, printed at Newbern, from 1764 to 1765.
4. Copies of Gov. Johnston's correspondence and manuscripts.

A valuable addition to the collection on this period, was expected in the papers of Gen. Hugh Waddell, a distinguished Colonial officer, which were loaned to Dr. Hugh Williamson when he wrote his History of the State, and are now supposed to be in the possession of his executor, Dr. Hosack, of New York.

After the year 1765—the period at which the author's outline of the 1st part of his proposed History terminates—his materials were much more voluminous and ample. Many gentlemen yet living had kindly furnished sketches from memory, of events within their personal knowledge, and the descendants of almost all of the illustrious dead, who bore conspicuous parts in the formation of our History, contributed freely, at the solicitation of its author, whatever matter was in their possession. Arranged somewhat according to chronology, they are as follows:

1. An anonymous Pamphlet on the abuses of the Government and Courts of Justice generally, ascribed to Herman-Husbands, a leader of the Regulators in Orange—printed.
2. Address of George Sims to the People of Granville, on the abuses of the Officers of the Courts of that County MSS. furnished by the Hon. N. Macon.
3. Record of the Superior Court of Hillsboro'. Entries made by the Regulators at the riot, March Term 1770 when the Court was broken up by the rioters.
4. A Sermon by the Rev. George Micklejohn, preached before Gov. Tryon after the defeat of the Regulators at the battle of Allemance and the suppression of the insurrection.
5. A pamphlet by Maurice Moore, on the right of the parliament to tax the Colonies.
6. Records of the Proceedings of the Committee of Safety at Wilmington 1774-5-6, and of the Cumberland Association in the County of Cumberland.
7. A Phamphlet on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20th 1775!—Proclamations of Gov. Josiah Martin on 8th August 1775 and 1790.
8. A Pamphlet Journal of the Congress at Hillsborough,* August 20th, 1775—and of that at Halifax, April 1776, in the latter of which our Delegates in Congress were instructed to vote for absolute Independence.
9. A Pamphlet Address of the Presbyterian Ministers of the city of Philadelphia, to the Ministers and Presbyterian Congregation in North-Carolina,—dated 10th day of July 1775.
10. Copies of the Correspondence of Cornelius Harnett, William Hooper Joseph Hewes, John Penn, Abner Nash, Francis Nash, Governors Caswell, Burke, S. Johnson, Alexander Martin.
11. Military History.—Tarleton's Campaigns, Letters and Statements of Col. Sutherland of Wake, Col. James Saunders of Caswell, Col. William Polk of Raleigh, Gen. Jos. Graham of Lincoln Gen. Sumner, and others narrating many particulars not recorded in any History of the Revolution, and correcting some errors into which our Historians have fallen.

After the Peace of 1783 the materials collected are not very abundant, but many others are supposed to be accessible to research.

The Acts of the Independent State of Franklin in 1785—a part of our Territory which has since been erected into the State of Tennessee, and which then attempted to resist the authority of Noth-Carolina are found among the manuscripts—the author had also the numbers of the North-Carolina Journal, a weekly paper published at Halifax, from 1792 to 1798 and of the Raleigh Minerva, from 1803 until 1820, besides Williams's History of North-Carolina.

He was very desirous, during his life that the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in England should be searched for information respecting our Colonial History and made repeated endeavors to procure from the Hon. F. X. Martin of Louisiana, the documents from which his History was written. It is no doubt recollected that a few years ago he presented a memorial to the Legislature praying pecuniary assistance to accomplish these ends—as well as to prosecute his work to completion, according to a plan published at the same time. The extensiveness of this plan was so generally disappointed, that it is believed to have been abandoned. And had he been blessed with health, even from the publication of his memorial until his death, he would, in all probability, from the materials within his control; have produced a work, which would have added much to the credit of the State, and the general Literature of the Country. What memorials he could have obtained from the public records of the State, to which he was allowed access by an act of the Legislature—what facts he had selected from the books within his reach—what resources he would have drawn from the rich treasure of learning, with which a studious life had stored his mind, there are no means of ascertaining. Industry or accident may discover all the sources of information to the future antiquarian, which were opened to him, but it is greatly to be feared that the same spirit, zeal, patriotism and talent will never be enlisted upon such a work again. Mr. Murphey was certainly the best qualified for the task of all our citizens who were disposed to undertake it—if he were not superior to any who could have been selected. He brought to the subject not only great skill and facility in composition, capacity and patience for research, a mind inured to constant and minute observation, and to tracing effects to their appropriate causes, but he had an intimate personal acquaintance with the people of the State, greater perhaps in extent than has fallen to the lot of any other individual. He had been connected with the administration of the Government, in the Legislative and Judicial Departments for many years and was animated by a patriotic zeal amounting almost to enthusiasm. Born in the midst of the Revolution, and educated among those who had been active in that struggle, as well as in the difficult and critical operation of settling and establishing this Government, which succeeded it, he had accumulated much traditionary lore and formed a kind of connecting link between the past and present age. When another son of the State with equal competency shall find leisure or courage to make a similar attempt, time only can determine. As yet we may with great propriety adopt the complaint of the Roman Orator in his first book of Laws, *"abest enim historia litteris nostris."*

ROSCOE.

*This Journal mentions several incidents which afford additional proofs of the authenticity of the Declaration of Independence by the People of Mecklenburg County.

EFFECTS OF VENTRILOQUISM.

M. St. Gille, a grocer of St. Germain en Lay, whose performances have been recorded by the Abbe de la Chapelle, had occasion to shelter himself from a storm in a neighboring convent, where the monks were in deep mourning for a much esteemed member of their community who had been recently buried. While lamenting over the tomb of their deceased brother the slight honours which had been paid to his memory, a voice was suddenly heard to issue from the roof of the choir, bewailing the condition of the deceased in purgatory, and reproving the brotherhood for their want of zeal. The tidings of this supernatural event brought the whole brotherhood to the church. The voice from above repeated its lamentations and reproaches, and the whole convent fell upon their faces, and vowed to make a reparation of their error. They accordingly chaunted in full choir a *de profundis*, during the intervals of which the spirit of the departed monk expressed his satisfaction at their pious exercises. The prior afterwards inveighed against modern scepticism on the subject of apparitions, and M. St. Gille had great difficulty in convincing the fraternity that the whole was a deception. Another Ventriloquist, Louis Brabant, who had been valet de chambre to Francis I. turned his power to a more profitable account. Having fallen in love with a rich and beautiful heiress, he was rejected by her parents as an unsuitable match for their daughter. On the death of her father, Louis paid a visit to the widow, and he had no sooner entered the house than she heard the voice of her deceased husband addressing her from above, "Give my daughter in marriage to Louis Brabant, who is a man of large fortune and excellent character. I endure the inexpressible torments of purgatory for having refused her to him. Obey this admonition, and give everlasting repose to the soul of your poor husband." This awful command could not be resisted, and the widow announced her compliance with it. As our conjuror however required money for the completion of his marriage, he resolved to work upon the fears of one Cornu, an old banker at Lyons, who had amassed immense immense wealth by usury and extortion. Having obtained an interview with the miser he introduced the subject of demons and spectres and the torments of purgatory, and during an interval of silence, the voice of the miser's deceased father was heard complaining of his dreadful situation in purgatory, and calling upon his son to rescue him from his sufferings by enabling Louis Brabant to redeem the Christians that were enslaved by the Turks. The awe-struck miser was also threatened with eternal damnation if he did not thus expiate his own sins; but such was the grasp that the banker took of his gold that the ventriloquist was obliged to pay him another visit. On this occasion, not only his father, but all his deceased relations, appealed to him in behalf of his own soul and theirs, and such was the loudness of their complaints that the spirit of the banker was subdued, and he gave the ventriloquist ten thousand crowns to liberate the Christian captives. When the miser was afterwards undeceived, he is said to have been so mortified that he died of vexation.

Mr. Van Buren's Reply.—A public meeting was held, some weeks since at the Shoc-co Springs in Warren county, at which it was resolved to appoint a committee to address letters to the Hon. Martin Van Buren and the Hon. Phillip P. Barbour, candidates for the office of Vice President and ascertain from them their views on the following prominent subjects which now agitate the public mind, to wit: The Protective system and its proper adjustment, Internal improvement, Bank of the United States and Nullification. The committee have performed the duty assigned them, and the following is the reply of Mr. Van Buren:

Owasco, October 4, 1832.

Gentlemen:

I send you herewith my reply to the official letter which I have received from you. It is submitted to your discretion to give it the direction which will best effect the object which those you represent had in view. Accept my thanks for the polite manner in which you have performed the duty committed to you by the meeting, with the assurance of my respect and esteem.

M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. Bryan, Granbery and Hunt.

Owasco, Cayuga County,
October 4, 1832.

Gentlemen:

Your letter of the 25th of August, found me at this place. I regret extremely, that the delay in the reception, occasioned by my absence has prevented an earlier attention to its contents.

By the resolution which you have been appointed to communicate to me, I am advised, that those by whom they were adopted desire to be informed of my sentiments "on the subjects of the Protective System, and its proper adjustment, Internal Improvements, the Bank of the U. States, and Nullification."

The right of those you represent to be informed of my opinions upon these interesting subjects, as derived from the position in which the favor of my fellow-citizens has placed me, is undoubted; and in cheerfully complying with their request, I have only to regret that the inconvenience of the situation in which it finds me, consequent upon the confusion and hurry attending the further prosecution of my journey, and the importance o the fulfilment of the object of your constituents, of as little delay as possible in the transmission of this communication, preclude any thing like an elaborate discussion of the subjects under consideration; if indeed such a course would, under more favorable circumstances, be desirable to you. The regret, however, which I might otherwise feel on this account, is relieved by the hope, that my fellow citizens of North-Carolina preferring, with characteristic good sense, results to speculations, will be as well satisfied, and as effectually aided, in the intelligent bestowment of their suffrages by a brief but explicit avowal of my opinions as they would be by an elaborate dissertation upon subjects which have already been so thoroughly and diffusively debated.

Although my official acts in relation to the Protective System might well be regarded as rendering the avowal unnecessary, I think it nevertheless proper to say that, I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress. Whilst, however, I have entertained this opinion, it has never been my wish, to see the power in question exercised with an oppressive inequality, upon any portion of our citizens, or for the advantage of one section of the Union at the expense of another: on the contrary, I have at all times believed it to be the sacred duty of those who are entrusted with the administration of the Federal Government, to direct its operations, in the manner best calculated to distribute as equally as possible its blessings and burthens amongst the several States and the people. My views upon this subject were several years ago, spread before the people of this State, and have since been widely diffused through the medium of the public press. My object at that time was, to invite the attention of my immediate constituents, to a dispassionate investigation of the subject, in its various bearings; being well assured that the result of such an investigation would bring them to a standard which, from its moderation and justice, would furnish the best guarantee for the true interests of all. If, as has been supposed, those views have contributed, in any degree to produce a state of feeling so much to be desired, we have reason to be gratified with the result. The approaching, and if the policy of the present Executive is allowed to prevail, the certain and speedy extinguishment of the national debt, has presented an opportunity for a more equitable adjustment of the Tariff, which has been already embraced by the adoption of a conciliatory measure, the spirit of which, will, I doubt not, continue to be cherished, by all who are not desirous of advancing their private interest at the sacrifice of those of the public and who place a just value upon the peace and harmony of the Union. The Protective system and its proper adjustment, became a subject of frequent and necessary consideration whilst I formed a part of the cabinet; and the manner in which the president, proposed to carry into effect, the policy in relation to imports, recommended in his previous messages, has since been avowed, with that frankness which belongs to his character. To this end he recommended "a modification of the Tariff, which should produce a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the government, and an adjustment of the duty upon imports, with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests." In these sentiments I fully concur; and I have been thus explicit in the statement of them, that there may be no room for misapprehension, as to my own views upon that subject. A sincere and faithful application of these principles to our legislation unwarpped by private interest or political design; a restriction of the wants of the government to a simple and economical administration of its affairs—the only administration which is consistent with the purity and stability of the Republican system; a preference in encouragement, given to such manufactures as are essential to national defence; and its extension to others in proportion as they are adapted to our country, and of which, the raw material is produced by ourselves; with a proper respect for the rule which demands that all taxes should be imposed in proportion to the ability and condition of the contributors; would, I am convinced, give ultimate satisfaction to a vast majority of the people of the U. States, and arrest that spirit or discontent, which unhappily is now so prevalent, and which threatens such extensive injury to the institutions of our country.

Internal Improvements are so diversified in their nature, and the possible agency of the Federal Government in their construction to variable in its character and degree, as to render it not a little difficult, to lay down any precise rule, that will embrace the whole subject.—The broadest and best defined division, is that which distinguishes, between the direct construction of works of Internal Improvement by the General Government; and pecuniary assistance given by it to such as are undertaken by others.—In the former are included the right to make and establish roads and canals within the States, and the assumption of as much jurisdiction over the territory they may occupy as is necessary to their preservation and use; the latter is restricted to simple grants of money in aid of such works when made under State authority.

The Federal Government does not in my opinion possess the power first specified, nor can it derive it from the assent of the State in which such works are to be constructed. The money power, as it is called, is not free from difficulty. Various rules, have from time to time been suggested by those who properly appreciate the importance of precision and certainty in the operations of the Federal power, but they have been so frequently infringed upon, by the apparently unavoidable action of the Government, that a final and satisfactory settlement of the question, has been prevented. The wide difference between a definition of the power in question upon paper and its practical application to the operations of the government has been sensibly felt, by all, who have been entrusted with the management of public affairs. The whole subject was reviewed in the President's Maysville Message. Sincerely believing, that the best interests of the whole country, the quiet, not to say the stability of the union, and the preservation of that moral force, which perhaps, as much as any other holds it together, imperiously required, that the distinctive course of legislation upon this subject then prevalent, should, in some proper and constitutional way be arrested, I, throughout gave to the measure, of which that document was an exposition, my active, zealous, and anxious support.

The opinions declared by the President in the Maysville, and his succeeding annual message, as I understand them are as follows:

1st. That Congress does not possess the power to make and establish a road or canal within a State with a right of jurisdiction to the extent I have stated, and, that if it is the wish of the people that the construction of such works should be undertaken by the Federal Government, a previous amendment of the constitution, conferring that power, and defining and restricting its exercise, with reference to the sovereignty of the States, is indispensable.

2d. An intimation of his belief, that the right to make appropriations in aid of such Internal Improvements as are of a national character, has been so generally acted upon and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments and the co stituents of each, as to justify its exercise; but, that it is nevertheless highly expedient that even such appropriations should, with the exception of such as relate to light houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and other improvements in the harbors and navigable rivers of the United States, for the security and facility of our foreign commerce, be deferred, at least, until the national debt is paid.

3rd. That if it is the wish of the people that the agency of the Federal Government should be restricted to the appropriation of money, and extended in that form, in aid of such undertakings when carried on by State authority, then the occasion, the manner, and the extent o the appropriations, should be made the subjects of constitutional regulation.

In these views I concurred; and I likewise participated in the difficulties which were encountered and expressed by the President, in adopting the principle, which accedes to the Federal Government, the right to make appropriations in aid of works, which might be regarded as of a national character—difficulties which arose, as well from the change of considering mere usage the foundation of the right, as from the extreme uncertainty, and consequent insecurity of the best rule, that had ever been adopted or that could, in the absence of a positive constitutional provision, be established. The reasons on which these objections were founded, are so fully stated in the document referred to, and have been so extensively promulgated, that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here.—Subsequent reflection, and experience, have confirmed my apprehension of the injurious consequences which would probably flow, from the resumption of appropriations for Internal Improvements with no better rule, for the Government of Congress, than that of which I have spoken, and I do not hesitate to express it as my opinion, that the general and true interests of the country, would be best consulted by withholding them, with the exception which I have already referred to, until some constitutional regulation upon the subject, has been made.

In this avowal, I am not influenced by feelings of indifference much less of hostility to Internal Improvements. As such, they can have no enemies. I have never omitted to give them all the proper aid in my power; for which, by the way, I claim no particular merit, as I do not believe there is an honest and sane man in the country who does not wish to see them prosper: but their construction, and the manner in which, and the means by which, they are to be effected are quite different questions. Rather than again expose our legislation, to all the corrupting influences of those scrambles and combinations in Congress, which have been heretofore witnessed, and the other affairs of the country to the injurious effects unavoidably resulting from them, it would, in my opinion, be infinitely preferable to leave works of the character spoken of, and not embraced in the exception which has been pointed out, for the present, to the supports upon which they have reposed with so much success for the last two years, viz: State efforts and private enterprise. If the great body of these works should be accelerated by the Federal arm, they will not refuse to come to some proper constitutional arrangement upon the subject. The supposition that an equitable rule, which pays a proper respect to the interests and conditions of the different States could fail to receive, ultimately, the constitutional sanction would be doing injustice to the intelligence of the country.

By such a settlement of the question our political system in addition to the other advantages derived from it, would, in relation to this subject at least be relieved from those dangerous shocks which sprung from diversities of opinion upon constitutional points of deep interest, and in the meantime, the resources of the country, would be best husbanded by being left in the hands of those by whose labour they are produced.

I am unreservedly opposed to a renewal of the charter of the United States' Bank, and approve of the refusal of the President to sign the Bill, passed for that purpose, at the last session of Congress, as well on account of the unconstitutionality as the impolicy of its provisions.

I am equally opposed to the principle of nullification, as it is called. With whatever sincerity that doctrine may be entertained by others, I believe, that it is entirely destitute of constitutional authority, and, that it could not be adopted, without drawing after it the ultimate, but certain destruction of the confederacy.

That these views will be universally acceptable to those who have called them forth I do not allow myself to expect. He who thinks in a country, the interests of which are so diversified as ours and in respect to the constitution of which construction is made to perform so great a part, that the purest intentions, or the most profound reflections, can enable him so to shape his political tenents, as to meet the approbation of all; or who is so unreasonable as to require that those of the public servants, should in all respects correspond with his own, must expect to make up his account with disappointment or deception. For myself I cherish no such hope—all I ask is a fair confidence in the sincerity of the principles I have avowed, and in the fidelity with which they will be maintained.

It is not possible that any nomination could have been made more entirely unsolicited by word or deed than that which has been bestowed upon me.—Had it not been for the event to which as I have before said I feel myself principally indebted for it, I should not have hesitated to decline however highly distinguished the honor intended for me is felt to be. And I beg my Fellow citizens of North Carolina to believe, that notwithstanding the deep sense, which in common with the people of the Union, I entertain of their unwavering though unpretending patriotism, and unspotted political faith, and the high gratification I should derive from being thought worthy of their confidence, I shall feel it a duty to be content with whatever disposition of the question they in the honest exercise of their opinions shall see fit to make.

With sentiments of high consideration, I am gentlemen, your obedient servant.

M. VAN BUREN.

To Joseph H. Bryan, Josiah T. Granberry, & Memucan Hunt, Esquires, Committee, &c.

State of Europe.—Austria has an immense army in the field. Russia an immense force ready to march upon the Rhine, and a fleet of forty-two sail ready for sea! Belgium and Holland are both armed for battle. England has a large squadron for practice, in the North Seas. A large number of National Guards has been called out in France to form a new army. The Emperor of Russia says, "Christmas dinners will be eaten by some people with long faces." A Napoleonite has said there will be "another to Paris." Lord Durham has gone to Copenhagen to gain the alliance of the Danes. The Dutch ambassador has very unexpectedly left England; and Joseph Bonaparte has suddenly departed for that country; the Grey ministry are evidently out of favour with the court and the French ministry are about adopting Soult's project moving the French army towards the frontiers. Truly Mr. Canning's war opinion seems to be near at hand.—[*Albany Daily Adv.*

From the Baltimore Times.—The St. Petersburg Academical Gazette contains the following account of an extraordinary phenomenon, from a letter dated Moscow, May 2:—"In March last there fell, in the field of the village of Kourianof, thirteen versts from Volokkolamsk. a combustible substance of a yellowish color, at least two inches thick, and covering a superficies of between 600 and 700 square feet. The inhabitants at first thought it snow, but on examination it appeared to have the properties of cotton having, on being torn, the same tenacity; but on being put into a vessel filled with water, assumed the consistence of rosin. On being put to the fire in its primitive state, it burnt and sent forth a flame like spirits of wine; but in its rosinous state it boiled on the fire without becoming inflamed, probably because it was mixed with some portion of the snow from which it had been taken. After a more minute examination, the rosin had the color of amber, was elastic like Indian rubber, and smelt like prepared oil mixed with wax."

MILTON,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1832.

NORTH CAROLINA
Jackson Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS.

Col. Robert Love, of Haywood.
Gen. George L. Davidson, of Iredell.
Perigrine Roberts, Esq. of Lincoln,
Gen. Thomas G. Polk, of Rowan,
Thomas Settle, Esq. of Rockingham,
John M Morehead, Esq. of Guilford,
Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond,
Abram W. Venable, Esq. of Granville,
Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston.
Hon. Joseph J. Daniel of Halifax,
Col. William B. Lockhart, of Northampton,
Dr. Matthias E. Sawyer, of Chowan,
Francis E. Ward, Esq. of Washington,
Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. of Craven.
Owen Holmes, Esq. of New Hanover,

To our Patrons.—The present is the third number of the second volume of the 'Spectator. Such of our subscribers as wish to avail themselves of the favorable terms offered by paying us in advance, can do so by sending us the amount by mail or otherwise. A receipt for the same will be faithfully made out and forwarded, The time is near at hand when we wish to lay in our provisions, &c. for the ensuing year; a little assistance is therefore very desirable at this time. The Editor expects if nothing happens to prevent, to attend the approaching Superior Courts of Rockingham, Caswell and Person, when a favorable opportunity will be presented for making payments. Such of our subscribers as reside in Orange county, can make payment to Mr. James M. Palmer, of Hillsborough, who is authorized to receive the same.

Presidential Election.—By reference to an advertisement of the Sheriff of this county, our readers will observe that an election will be held at this place, and at all the other election grounds in this county, on Thursday the 8th of November ensuing, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons who will be authorized to give the vote of this state in the approaching presidential election. The election will be held in all the other counties of the state at the same time. We hope there will be a general turn out on the occasion. It is one of the highest privileges which as freemen we enjoy; the consequences of the result are all important, upon its issue depends in no small degree, the success of our free institutions, and the preservation of our dearest rights an privileges. It is moreover the last time that we will ever have an opportunity of giving our suffrages to one who lived and took a part in those times and scenes that tried men souls, and to the success of which, under the blessing of God, we owe our present freedom and happiness as a nation. We say then "*Freemen to the Polls!!*"

State Elections.—In Pennsylvania, Wolf, the Jackson candidate for Governor is re-elected by a majority of 3,000 votes, or more. Sixteen Administration candidates have also been elected to Congress. From Ohio the returns as far as received, seem to warrant the belief that Lucas the Jackson candidate for Governor will be elected. Seven out of the nine districts heard from, have elected Administration candidates to Congress. Stanberry, who obtained some notoriety at Washington last winter, has been beaten. United State's Bank Stock has fallen in consequence of the result of these elections.

Jackson and Van Buren Ticket.—Our readers will perceive that this ticket is now completed. It is the only real Jackson ticket in the State. We have received the address of the Jackson Central Committee at Raleigh. It is well written, its length prevents its insertion this week, we will give it entire to our readers in our next paper. A number of copies of the above ticket will be struck off, which can be had on moderate terms, by applying at this office.

An Electioneering trick discovered in time.—The Editor of this paper has received the following circular letter from the Craven County Jackson Committee; he hastens to lay it before his readers that they may profit by it. We have all along known and expressed our belief that the running of Mr. Barbour for the Vice Presidency, was a scheme planned and executed by the enemies of Gen. Jackson, for the purpose of dividing and distracting the party in order that the Clay men might profit by it.

NEWBERN, 15th Oct. 1832.

DEAR SIR,

The "Craven County Adams Jackson Committee" have issued the following Circular, which, as it discloses the course to be pursued by the Opposition at the approaching election, we hasten to communicate for your information. It is, perhaps, fortunate that this address, doubtless designed for confidential circulation, has thus early come into our possession. Let it rouse our friends to action. Let us profit by this discovery of our danger, and, like the Clay "faction," act on the principle that it is unsafe to undervalue the prowess and ability of an adversary,—remembering, that the inactivity of our friends may lead to the success of the Clay ticket, even in North Carolina.

Every true friend of Genl. Jackson is now called on to rally in support of our ticket; and we trust that no difference of opinion on the Vice Presidency, will be permitted to operate to the advantage of the adversary, whose only hope of success is predicated upon the divisions which unhappily exist among the friends of the Administration. It is not too late to heal this breach. Urge upon your neighbours the necessity of running the Jackson and Van Buren Ticket. Judge Barbour would have received our support had he been nominated by the Baltimore Convention; let a similar sacrifice of feeling be made by his friends in behalf of Mr. Van Buren, and the cause of General Jackson must triumph in every county of the State. You will, we flatter ourselves, take immediate measures to have printed tickets distributed by "trust worthy persons," at every place of election.

The Craven County Jackson Committee.

(COPY.)

NEWBERN, 8th October, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The cheering indications which have been exhibited at New York and Philadelphia, of a successful opposition to the re-election of Genl. Jackson, have encouraged us to reflect on the possibility of aiding their patriotic efforts in North Carolina. The result is a conviction, that our ability has been underrated by our opponents as well as by ourselves. We frankly communicate to you our views on this subject, and beg of you to lay them before our friends in every part of your district.

There are three distinct tickets which will be run for electors in North Carolina, and the ticket which gets the largest number of votes succeeds. All who are opposed to the re-election of Jackson, will vote for our ticket, while those in favor of his re-election will be divided pretty equally between the Barbour and Van Buren tickets. At the election of 1828, the anti-Jackson ticket received 13,918 votes, and the Jackson ticket 37,857. The friends of Mr. Adams then *saw* they must be beaten, and every man's experience will tell him, that with this knowle-

edge, no party can bring out more than half its strength. It is, we think, perfectly reasonable to say, that had there been a fair hope of success, the Adams ticket could then have polled 20,000 votes.

We believe the opposition to Jackson much stronger than it was four years ago. But if it have *only* the same strength, and will put itself *forth* fully at the approaching election, its efforts may be crowned with success. The entire number of votes given in 1828, was a little upwards of 50,000. Suppose 59,000 to be polled at the next election, and divide 39,000 of them between the two Jackson factions equally, or nearly so, and 20,000 votes will carry our ticket. Few things are more dangerous than to undervalue the prowess and ability of an adversary. Our opponents have committed this blunder, and it will be our fault if we do not avail ourselves of it to save our country from intolerable misrule, our institutions from destruction, and the principles of our government from capricious, violent and corrupt domination.

We express then our strong hope, that in your section of the State, and in every part of it, vigorous and animated efforts will be made to bring out our entire strength at the polls, under the assurance, that success, tho' not certain, is by no means desperate. Where the electoral nomination has not yet been made, we request that it may be done forthwith—and we earnestly recommend, that at every place of election, trustworthy persons should attend to supply tickets to our friends, and animate them to exertion.

The Craven Co. Anti-Jackson Committee.

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting was held at Waynesborough on the 4th inst. composed of the citizens of Wayne. Sampson Lane, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Col. A. F. Moses and James Rhodes, Esq. were appointed Secretaries. The Hon. Jesse Speight delivered a long and eloquent address in support of the claims of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren; and a resolution was adopted, approving of the nomination of Doctor Josiah O. Watson as an Elector for this District, by the delegates convened at Smithfield last July.—*Constitutionalist.*

Charleston Election.—The Nullifying Party have carried their Election for their Senator and Members of Assembly in the City, over the Union Party, by a majority of about 130 votes. We have not yet full returns from other parts of the State.

We observe that Gov. Hamilton has lost no time in calling an extra session of the Legislature, to be held on the 22d inst. Indeed his Proclamation is dated two days before the election took place. We may look out for instant *Nullification and all its evils!*

We learn from the Fayetteville Journal, that, at the late Superior Court of Duplin, Isaac D. Lipsey, charged with the murder of Agrippa Roberts, late of Onslow county, was found guilty and sentenced to death; from which judgment an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

An apple was presented to the Editors a few days ago, taken from a tree in Mrs. Wheaton's garden, in this city, which, being a part of the second crop produced by the same tree the present year, is worthy of being introduced to the notice of the curious. It is of the species called June Apple, possesses the natural fragrance and color, and is of the usual size of that kind of fruit.

Raleigh Star.

THE CHOLERA.

We are yet free from the visitation of this Pestilence. Whilst one or two cases of severe bowel complaints have occurred here, no cases of Epidemic Cholera has appeared—and, so far as we have heard, there has been only one death in this place in the last two or three weeks, (a colored man, whose disease was bilious fever.) Indeed, one of our oldest physicians remarked to us, a few days ago, that he had not known Lynchburg to be so exempt from sickness, of all sorts for the last twenty years. We assure our country friends that this statement may be implicitly relied on; the thousand false rumors which reach them, invented by malicious or ignorant individuals, to the contrary notwithstanding.

In *Richmond*, it gives us pleasure to say, the disease has nearly, if not entirely ceased. The Board of Health of that place, on the 16th inst. says:—"The almost entire disappearance of Cholera in this city, rendering it unnecessary in the opinion of the Board of Health, to publish the daily interments at the public burial ground; *Resolved*, therefore, that hereafter the Board will only report weekly the interments as long as they may deem it expedient to do so."—*Lynch. Virginian.*

An electoral law has been passed by the Legislature of Tennessee, adopting the general ticket in voting for electors for President and Vice-President. The State is divided into fifteen districts, in each of which one elector must reside.

Tennessee Senatorial Election.—On the 5th inst. the Legislature of Tennessee proceeded to ballot for a U. S. Senator, Felix Grundy, Ephraim H. Foster and John H. Eaton were put in nomination. There were thirty unsuccessful ballotings—Mr. Grundy's lowest vote being 20, and highest 23—Mr. Foster's lowest vote 22, and highest 24, and Mr. Eaton's lowest vote 15, and highest 21. The two Houses then determined, by a vote of 40 to 20, to defer the election until the next Legislature.

Snow.—The mountains in the Neighbourhood of Jonesborough, Tennessee, were covered with snow on the 3d instant.

ESCAPE.

On Saturday nigh: last, the prisoners confiined in our Jail (three in number) made their escape. They by some means procured an augur and a file, with the latter of which they loosed the chains of Washington Taburn, who was securely fastened to the floor. The augur they used to bore out a portion of the door sufficiently large to enable them to get through. They had a light to work by, which was extinguished by them before they left, after burning a hole in the floor. Considerable ingenuity and adroitness appea s to have been manifested by these fellows, both in planning and executing their design. The following are the persons:

John Stephenson, committed on a charge of Perjury, was tried at the last term of our Superior Court, when the Jury failing to agree he was remanded until the next term of the court.

Abner Gordon, an old man, charged with harboring a runaway slave an stealing tobacco.

Washington Taburn, sentenced to be hung, but respited by the Executive until March next. This is the second time this fellow has escaped since his confinement for the present offence.—*Oxford Examiner.*

Petersburg, October 19.

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

In calling the attention of the stockholders to the advertisements of the Company which are published in this day's paper, we take occasion to state, the work has been in regular and rapid progress, since its commencement. More than half of it is completed, including substantial Bridges or viaducts over Nottoway River, and several smaller streams. A locomotive engine of the best construction, with a number of cars are now actively employed, in transporting iron, timber, &c. a distance of about thirty miles—the rate of 18 to 20 miles per hour, has been easily accomplished, but such rapid motion is not contemplated in the general use of the road. The transportation of passengers and merchandize will soon be commenced. The remainder of the road to the Roanoke, say 30 miles, is (with the exception of two miles) under contract, the excavations and embankments nearly completed, timber prepared, all the iron purchased, depots erecting, additional locomotives and cars in a state of forwardness, and, in short, every department of the work is in rapid progress towards completion.—*Intelligencer.*

WHEELING BANK ROBBERY.

The Hagerstown Press of Wednesday contains a report, that "the robbers were detected in the following manner:—

The Cashier and others belonging to the Bank, in searching for some traces to discover the depredators, found a stump of a candle around which was wrapped a small piece of paper, having on it the name of a merchant of Wheeling; to whom they immediately went and enquired whether he had sold any candles on the night the Bank was robbed, and to whom he had sold them. The merchant told them that he had sold candles to a negro boy belonging to a certain tavern in the town, whither they proceeded, and on enquiry learned that the candles had been bought for some gentlemen who were then up stairs. They went up stairs and found the *gentlemen* busily engaged in dividing the spoils. We understand that one of the detected is a resident of Frederick in this State.

Melancholy Accident.—Mrs. Chapman of New York, and two daughters who were staying at Galway, Saratoga county, during the prevailence of the epidemic in that city, were on a visit to their friends in Amsterdam on Monday of last week, when they met with an accident by which Mrs. Chapman and one of her daughters lost their lives. They were proceeding towards Amsterdam village, in a one horse wagon, in which were Mrs. Chapman her two daughters and a daughter of Mr. Darius Clisbe (one of the young ladies driving,) when, on crossing a somewhat high bridge, over the rocky bed of a creek, the horse became restive and backed the wagon off the bridge, precipitating all the persons, except Miss Clisbe, into the rocky bed of the creek. Just as the wagon went off the bridge, Miss Clisbe jumped from it, and thus fortunately escaped without injury. The horse fell upon Mrs. Chapman, killed her instantly; and some part of the wagon struck the head of one of her daughters, fracturing the skull in a shocking manner, and causing the death of the young lady in about one hour. The other daughter was considerably injured, receiving severe bruises in different parts of her person, by the fall. Mrs. Chapman was about 50 years of age, and the daughter who was killed about 18.

[*Schenectady Whig.*

A Remarkable Fact.—There are 200 men, white and colored, (says the Norfolk *Herald*,) who have been employed at the different fisheries between Sewell's Point and Cape Henry, for a month past, and constantly exposed to the heat of the sun, the drenching of the rain, and the night dews: who are indeed half their time immersed to the middle in salt water and undergoing bodily fatigue; and who abstains from liquor only when it is not to be had for love or money;—yet not one of them has been attacked by the cholera!

INDIAN TREATY.

We learn from the Globe, that Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds have concluded a treaty at Rock Island, with the Winnebagoes which secures the removal of the tribe west of the Mississippi, and gives us a very valuable tract of country now occupied by the Indians. The Cholera had disappeared at Rock Island. The Commissioners intended forthwith to commence negotiations with the Sacs and Foxes.

Distressing Accident.—On Wednesday last a most distressing accident occurred in Mendom. A Mrs. Petty, who resides near Muzzy's mills went to the brook for a pail of water, and while in the act of dipping it up, was by some means precipitated into the water just above the floom of the mill. The mill being in operation, she was carried by force of the water directly under the water wheel, and came out below the mill. She was immediately taken from the water and medical aid was procured, but she was so shockingly bruised in passing under the wheel that she survived but a few hours.

Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

From a handbill received by the Western Mail, of which the following is a copy, it will be seen that a very extensive Bank robbery has been committed on the Bank at Wheeling.—*Nat. Int.*

Bank Robbery.—5,000 Dollars Reward.—The Office of the North Western Bank of Virginia was entered on the night of the 2d inst. by some villians, and from 60,000 to 70,000 dollars in bank notes, stolen; about $25,000 in United States paper, the remainder principally in notes of the neigboring Banks.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the Robbers and the recovery of the money, or a proportionable reward for the amount recovered.

J. LIST, *Cashier.*

Wheeling, Oct. 3d, 1832.

In a recent number of the Saxon Gazette Professor Ihling, of Meinengen, has given a full detail of what may be called a phenomenon in the annals of industry.—Within one and the same day, M. Wagner, a woollen manufacturer of that town, wove and dyed a piece of cloth the wool for which was shered from the sheep's back at 4 oclock in the morning, and was metamorphosed into a coat by 6 in the afternoon of the same day! We however, remember a simlar phenonmen in England some years ago: the coat was worn at a ball the same evening, either by Sir John Sinclair or the late Duke of Bedford we forget which.

Indian Rubber Water Proof Cloth.—A new article has made its appearance among us which is likely to become quite fashionable. It is Patent Water Proof Cloth made from India Rubber. We were shown by Mr. C. C. Nicholas, manufacturer, on Wednesday, a pair of ladies shoes and boots of this cloth, which equalled in appearance the finest kid. The cloth is impervious to water, and must therefore become in great vogue with the ladies, who are now, for the want thereof compelled to keep housed on a rainy day. It is said to make an excellent fabric for gentlemen's over coats. We recommend to the public to call on Mr. Nicholas and judge for themselves.—*Boston Paper.*

MULES.

No country can boast of finer animals of this description than Persia. They carry heavy burdens, and travel great distances, and at the rate of better than four miles an hour. They go in strings; and I was amused to see them, when at the end of the march and unloaded, tied in circles, going after each other, at their usual pace, till they were cool.—*Sketches of Persia.*

Domestic Yeast.—Ladies that are in the habit (and a most laudable and commendable habit it is) of making domestic bread, cake, &c. are informed, that they can easily manufacture their own yeast, by attending to the following directions:—Boil one pound of good flour, quater of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour, milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of this yeast will make eighteen pounds of bread.

Changing the Atmosphere.—Mr. Brooks the celebrated anatomist, in a letter to Lord Melbourne, says that explosions of gunpowder, such as are used in the navy, may prove more effectual in immediatly changing the atmosphere of any apartments, particularly those in the basements of buildings, such as back kitchens, closets, cellars, dust-holes, bake-houses, &c. than can be produced by any other means.

A witness was called upon to testify concerning the reputation of another witness for veracity.—"Why," said he, "I hardly know what to tell you. Mr. —— sometimes jests and jokes, and then I don't believe him; but when he undertakes to tell any thing for a fact, I believe him about as much as I do the rest of my neighbours."

A traveller on a miserably lean steed, was hailed by a Yankee, who was hoeing his pumpkins by the road side. "Hallo friend," said the farmer, "where are you bound." "I'm going to settle in the western country," replied the other. "Well, get off, and straddle this here pumpkin vine—it will grow and carry you faster than that ere beast."

Two gentlemen fishing, a day or two since for Bass from the Castle Garden Bridge, New York, were much surprised at having each caught the same fish. It appeared, on investigation, that the bass was fairly hooked by both parties, on either side of the mouth; and a dispute arose who was the rightful owner, which was decided in favor of the angler whose hook was deepest in the fish's mouth.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on the night of the 18th ultimo, Mr. Archibald Samuel, in the eighty third year of his age.

At the residence of Mr. David Montgomery, in this county, on Friday the 19th instant, Mrs. Mary Watts, wife of the Rev. Albertus L. Watts, and daughter of the late Mr. Warner Williams, in the 16th year of her age.

Elder Samuel Wait, agent

of the Baptist State Convention will, (if nothing happens to prevent) attend and preach at Ebenezer on the fourth Saturday and Sunday in this month, on the first Saturday and Sabbath in November at the Mill Meeting House, near Milton, on the 2nd do at Moon's Creek, and on the 3rd do at Lynch's Creek.

October 24, 1832.

MILTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JOHN S. OGLESBY, *Commission Merchant.*

Extreme prices of passed Tobac.			$2 50	and	$7
Good to Fine,			2 50	a	5
Common to Good,			2 50	a	3 50
Strips,			2 75	a	3 50
Refused,			1 50	a	2 50
Wheat,	Red	50	White		55
Flour, per barrel,			3 75	a	4 25
Corn, pr. do.			2	a	
Bacon,			7	a	8
Brown Sugar,			10	a	12½
Coffee,					15
Molasses, per Gal.					50
Iron, pr. lb.			5	a	6
Sole Leather,					25
Tallow,					10
Beeswax,					16½
Salt, per sack,					3 50

Boating, from Milton to Weldon, N. C. 25 ct. per cwt. down, and 30 cts. up the River.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has removed his shop to Mr. Sterling Gunn's about two miles north of Caswell Court House on the main road leading from the Court House to Danville where he may be found at all times willing to execute all orders in his line of business with neatness and despatch. He would also adopt this method of informing the public that he will continue to receive regularly the latest fashions from his correspondents in Philadelphia. His terms as heretofore will be moderate.

JAMES H. SIDEBOTTOM.

Tailor & Habit Maker,

Caswell N. C. Oct. 24, 1832-3 t.

ELECTION.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November next, an Election will be held at the following places, to wit: Lynn's Old-Field, Brown's Store, Quinton Anderson's, Bennett Smith's, Mrs. Catharine Hightower's, Leasburg, Milton, and Caswell Court House, for the election of Electors for North Carolina to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing election. The freemen of the County of Caswell are respectfully requested to give their attendance.

THOMAS L. LEA, *Shff.*

October 23, 1832.

UNION HOTEL,

Roxborough, Person County, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately purchased this

ESTABLISHMENT,

from Col. William McKissack, and is now fully prepared to entertain all who may call on him in a genteel and comfortable manner. His

HOUSE,

is large and convenient. His

TABLE,

shall be supplied with the best that the country affords, and his

BAR,

with good liquors. He has erected a number of additional

STABLES,

and will always provide the best of Provender. He hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

IRBY SMITH.

September 24, 1832 51-tf.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will attend the Superior and County Courts of Caswell and Person Counties, and the Superior Courts of Orange. Any kind of business in the line of his profession that may be confided to his management, shall be faithfully and diligently attended to. Deeds of Conveyance, Deeds of Trust &c. drawn correctly and at a short notice. Office two doors west of the Union Tavern, Milton.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

Milton, N. C. 1832.

E. WHITE & WM. HAGAR.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the U. States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill, and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money, on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry Business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hagar & co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the *Smith* and *Rust Printing Presses*, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing business, kept on sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors, who give the above 3 insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. White,
Wm Hagar.

New York, May 21-39-3w.

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

The publisher of the Casket, a monthly periodical of Literature, Fashions, Belle-Lettres, Science, Music, and the Arts, with the view of increasing the attraction of the new volume of that work, to be commenced on the first of January, 1833, and at the same time to aid the cause of American Literature, offers the following premiums for original compositions.

100 DOLLARS

For the best original Tale, founded on scenes connected with American History.

30 DOLLARS

For the best original Essay, on any subject within the scope of moral philosophy or science.

25 DOLLARS

For the best original Poem, not exceeding seventy lines; the subject left to the discretion of the writer.

The articles placed in competition for the premiums will be submitted to the following named gentlemen, who have consented to act as judges and award the prizes.

Robert Morris, Esq. Editor Pennsylvania Inquirer.
Charles Naylor, Esq.
Robert T. Conrad, Esq. author of "Conrad of Naples."
Joseph Pancoast, M. D.
Benj. Matthias, Esq. Co-Editor Saturday Evening Post.

All communications to be forwarded (*post paid*) to the office of the Casket, No. 12 Hudson's Alley, Philadelphia, on or before the 1st December next. The premiums will be awarded as soon after as possible, that one or more of the successful pieces may appear in the January No. of the Casket.

Address SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Pr.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1832.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a BOOKBINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order, and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

J. GALES & SON.

☞ Being Publishers of the Reports of the Supreme Court, such of the Subscribers to that work as chuse to send their No's to him to bind, will have them carefully attended to, and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied

Raleigh, September 12, 1832 49-3t.

Roanoke Navigation Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company will be held at Weldon, on Monday, the 5th day of November next.

A. JOYNER.

Weldon, Sept. 26, 1832.

Milton Female Academy.

The exercises of this Academy will be resumed on Wednesday the 31st of October.

of October 31st 1831

JOB PRINTING,

Of every description executed with the utmost neatness at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the office of the MILTON SPECTATOR.

For Sale.

At a low price, an excellent new SHOT GUN Apply at this office.

CORN & OATS.

Wanted to purchase, a load of Corn and Oats. Apply at this office.

June 6, 1832.

WHEAT.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for wheat. Apply to

JAMES FARLEY.

August 22.

WHEAT.

THE highest price paid for wheat delivered at my mill (late Carters)

JAS. W. JEFFREYS.

August 29, 1832 47-tf.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Man or a boy sufficiently large to wait and attend about the house. Any person having such a one to hire out, will please make application at this office.

August 28, 1832.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

THE DEPARTED.

'Tis sweet to believe of the absent we love,
If we miss them below, we shall meet them above!

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories,
Like shadows over streams;—
But where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn,
The departed—the departed
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful?
How dreamless is their sleep,
Where rolls the dirge-like music
Of the ever tossing deep,—
Or where the hurrying night winds
Pale Winter's robes have spread
Above their narrow places,
In the cities of the dead?

I look around and feel the awe
Of one who walks alone—
Among the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strown.
I start to hear the stirring sounds
Among the cypress trees;
For the voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.

The solemn voice!—it mingles with
Each free and careless strain;
I scarce can think Earth's minstrelsy
Will cheer my heart again.
The melody of Summer waves,
The thrilling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me,
As their remembered words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles
Still on me sweetly fall;
Their tones of love I faintly hear
My name in sadness call.
I know that they are happy
With their angel plumage on;
But my heart is very desolate,
To think that they are gone.

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories
Like shadows over streams;
But where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn,
The departed—the departed
Can never more return!

P. B.

LITERARY.

Extract from the memoirs of Madame Junot.

Accuracy of the French Police.

"This story reminds me of another and very amusing one respecting M. de Sartines. He had a friend for whom he entertained a fraternal attachment. Such friendships are sometimes dangerous; but be this as it may his affection was as warm as two compatriots might be supposed to entertain for each other Monomotapa, with no other civilized being near. His friend on the other hand tho't it advisable to play the Monomotapian in earnest, but in quite a different sense, as will presently appear. One day, in the course of conversation, the friend said,—the police is a fine thing to be sure! I am sure nothing useful ever comes to your knowledge? you learn only what you are intended to know.' M. de Sartines grew angry. To doubt the alertness of his myrmidons was to dispute his omnipotence; for his credit at Varseilles rested entirely on their unparralleled ingenuity in tracing the most difficult clues. He asked his friend in a tone of defiance, whether he would not be astonished to hear the most circumstantial detail of every thing he had done and said for a whole week. A secret reflection made the latter smile at the proposal. 'Well, let us try,' said he; I consent but I wager a thousand louis that your hounds are at fault; and remember, all you may accomplish will stand for nothing if a single hour is unaccounted for.' 'That is a matter of course, said M. de Sartines. The two friends shook hands upon it, and the execution of the enterprize was to commence the next day. On the second morning, the scout who was charged with watching the friend, and whose new surveilance allowed a holyday to the pickpockets and cut purses of Paris, made his appearance before M. de Sartines and delivered his report: which specified that the party had risen at nine o'clock, had put on his slippers and dressing gown, had sneezed, yawned, and coughed for a quarter of an hour, then had taken chocolate read the *Mercure de France* and one of Freron's bulletines; had written a note, but it was not known to whom, because he had instantly put it into his pocket, where even an emissary of police could not follow: but it was a love letter. After this the friend had walked to the Tuileries, taken a few turns on the river terrace, then walked three times up and down a certain portion of the centre alley; had saluted Mademoiselle Arnoulx three times, Madame Dugazon once, Mademoiselle Guassin twice; then had dined at M. Le Premier's, because one cannot stay in the garden forever saluting one's friends, however charming. After dinner he had been Madame Le Premiers partner at cribbage, had won eight louis, and nobly lost them again at quince. After this he had been to the Opere, had directed his glass to all the boxes and scrutinized all the ladies—one especially. After the opera he had supped with M. de Sartines; it appeared said the report, that he must have made an indifferent dinner, for he ate like a half famished man: he ate of five or six dishes, and to do the spy justice, M. de Sartines found the delicacies of his table scrupuously recapitulated. But, Monseigneur, said the last lines of the report, my comrades and I found it equally impossible to discover what became of M. de —— on leaving your hotel; his carriage drove with such rapidity that no human being could keep pace with it. What wretch? exclaimed M. de Sartines, you have been wearying me to death these two hours with insipid details about slippers and dressing gowns and eating, and then you loose the scent of the very moment it should be most acute. Take care that you succeed better to-morrow; I must know how every moment of M. de ——'s time is employed.' My dear friend said he the next day, I have heard news of you, as I will prove at the end of the week. Ah! ah! ah! This is the way you proceed! Stay, I will give you a bit of friendly advice: do not seek the company of actresses so much. Yesterday, at the Tuileries, you were seen with the most fascinating ones; I do not like to see you the dupe of such infatuation; and afterwards at the opera! Take my advice choose better company. The real pleasures of the heart are not to be met with in so low a sphere. You understand me. Yes, indeed, answered his friend, and so much the more readily, that I have not waited to receive your advice before I followed it. Really? said M. de Sartines, with a look of surprise. Really? yes! Then you will make me your confidant? Certainly not; it is your part to find out all you want to know! I am mute.

M. de Sartines, whose curiosity was excited by his friend's expression, awaited with still greater impatience the next day's report but was again disappointed. The slippers, the dressing-gown, the chocolate, all appeared in their turn; but from midnight to 1 o'clock M. de —— disappeared as if by enchantment, and no trace of him could by any means be found. M. de Sartines flew into a passion and told his scouts: I discharge you all, unless you bring me to-morrow such a report as I have required. The good people thus menaced looked at each other as they left their masters cabinet. what is to be done? said one to the leader. There is no alternative, replied he, and communicated his plan. The following morning M. de —— had just put on his slippers, and thrust his arms into the sleeves of the dressing-gown so well described in the informer's reports, and was about to seat himself before a cup of that smoking and savoury coffee, the precise quality of which had been recited: his lips had just relaxed into a triumphant smile of roguish malice, when his valet announced three men who were earnestly desirous to see him; they begged, said the valet, as a particular favor to be admitted. M. de —— was not inaccessible; he ordered that they should be introduced, and then sent away his valet. M. le Comte, said the chief of the party, in a supplicating accent, you would not deprive brave men, all fathers of families, of their subsistence. We come to beg you will save our lives, for if we are dismissed from our vocation, we shall no longer have bread, and no resource will be left us, but to hang or drown ourselves. So saying, all threw themselves on their knees.

My good friends, cried M. de ——, hastening to raise them; for Heaven's sake what is the matter with you? How can I influence your fate? I do not understand you? Alas! your wager with M. de Sartines is the matter in question; we are to inform him of your proceedings from minute to minute. We are fully acquainted with them—but—' M. de —— began to unriddle the mystery. But you understand M. le Count it is impossible we can say that you are visiting Madame de Sartines at the hours when we are compelled to pretend that we lose sight of you; and yet we must speak. Either permit us to invent a falsehood or change your direction. M. de —— looked at the chief speaker and smiled. Thou art a clever fellow, said he, throwing him a purse filled with gold. There, divide that with thy comrades—I lose my wager. He tried their discretion no further, as may be supposed, but admitted the accuracy of their next report, and acknowledged himself vanquished; while M. de Sartines rubbing his hands repeated, I was confident of it! how could you think, my dear fellow, that any thing could be concealed from a lieutenant-general of police!

Taking a Newspaper.—"Do you take a newspaper, neighbor?" says the Lowell Compend. Yes. Which one! Take egad, I take all I can lay my hands upon."

A poor man in Salisbury, on being asked what he should be the better of the Reform Bill being passed said, 'they tell I that it will rain legs of mutton ready roasted, but I don't believe 'em'

AFFECTIONATE DAUGHTERS.

There is a stillness in the house of death, which says to levity tread softly, and puts the finger of silence on the lips of the boldest impertinence. It was a calm evening in June, when a little boy entered, saying, Miss L—— wishes you to call, her mother is dying. I hastened to the well ordered house and as I entered the neatly arranged yard it seemed the sweet perfume of the death of the righteous was there. A silent grasp of the hand, by the eldest daughter, welcomed me in, who stepped lightly to the dying mother, to administer what might be necessary; while four sisters besides attired in white, stood around her couch: the white curtains of the bed and windows, the airiness, and taste thr'out the whole said plainly, that the virtuous woman, who worketh diligently with her hands, has left her impress here, and her daughters around her are like polished stones. The lying saint was speechless, she had given her last message, and had nothing to do, but to die. An almost breathless silence reigned throughout the night, while the submissive soul seemed standing on the isthmus between two worlds, waiting the last message, still as the morning sun had shed its first beams on the trembling poplar at the window, I heard a convulsive struggle, a simultaneous movement. I looked,—the daughters had fallen on their knees around her bed, the father raised his withered hands, and implored the God of mercies to send some kind angel, and wait the companion of his youth, on wings of the morning to the mansions of the blessed. As he committed her spirit to the God who gave it, the struggle ceased, the soul fled, a burst of loud grief for a moment was heard, and all was still again. The eldest daughter as she closed her eyes, said, this is the least I can do for the best of mothers. Oh! could we follow her example, said another: while they all again sobbed aloud. Her words, continued the father, have distilled like the dew, and you my daughters, will arise—and call her blessed. The badges of mourning were not assumed for ostentation. Late in the autumn I called, when about leaving the village, and the loss of their invaluable mother, was soon resumed. You must go with us to her grave before you leave forever. I went; the rose they had planted by her head, had long since fallen from its stem, and these five daughters knelt around the little inclosure, which guarded the mound, as I saw them around her bed, when her soul was taking its flight, while it seemed her sainted spirit was looking from the golden battlements of heaven, and dropping the benediction of the blessed upon these plants of her rearing. As I walked away, my heart said, Oh! the blessed fruits of early instruction, and the rich waving harvests of a mother's toil.

ANECDOTE.

From the Custis' Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington.

In 1781, when the combined armies, reached Williamsburg, preparatory to the seige of Yorktown, the General in chief accompanied by the Marquis de Lafayette, Gen. Rochambeau, Knox, and others, repaired on board the Ville de Paris, the flag ship of the Count de Grasse, to consult on those combined operations which were speedily to take place. The Admiral, in his great enthusiasm for the American Hero, no sooner beheld the object of his admiration upon the quarter deck of the Ville de Paris, than he hugged him in his arms, raptuously exclaiming.—My dear little General, my dear little General. The person of De Grasse was gigantic, but the term petit, when applied to the noble and commanding form of Washington, produced an effect upon the risible muscles of all present which took sometime to subside. The foreign officers made great efforts to compose their visages within the bounds of true politeness, while our own jolly Knox shook his fat side in boundless glee.

The fate of De Grasse and the Ville de Paris is well known to history. That magnificent ship was a present from the City of Paris to the French King. She rated 100guns and 1300 men. On her arrival in the Chesapeake, it is said that on her quarter deck flowers and tropical plants were interspersed, amid engines of war; while her sides, covered with a bright varnish, gave to this superb vessle a most brilliant and imposing appearance. On the memorable 15th of April, De Grasse, deserted by some of his captains his own ship totally unmasted, a large portion of his officers and crew killed or wounded, nobly maintained the unequal contest, and refused to yield to any ship carrying less than an admiral's flag; at lenght the Barfluer 98, Sir Samuel Hood, ranged along-side, the colours of France were lowered on the poop of as bravely defended a vessel as hath adorned the annals of the French marine, either before or since the 12th April, 1782. Let those who would put their trust in princes, mark the fate of De Grasse. When he struck, but three men remained alive on the quarter deck of the Ville de Paris, one of whom was the Admiral; yet, on his return to his native country, the King, whose colors he had so nobly defended turned with coolness from the unfortunate brave, leaving him to languish in retirement and disgrace. How different was the conduct of the enemies of De Grasse, the English sailors, who on the arrival of their prisoner at Portsmouth, hoisted him on their shoulders and honouring high courage in misfortune, carried him in triumph to his lodgings, bidding him adieu with three hearty cheers 'Tis thus the brave should honor the brave.

Sir Isaac Newtown's absence of mind.—The habits of deep meditation which Sir Isaac Newton had acquired, though they did not show themselves in his intercourse with society, exercised their full influence over his mind when in the midst of his own family.—Absorbed in thought, he would often sit down on his bedside, after he rose, and remain there for hours without dressing himself, occupied with some interesting investigation which had fixed his attention. Owing to the same absence of mind, he neglected to take the requisite quantity of nourishment, and it was therefore often necessary to remind him of his meals. The following anecdote has been published, but I cannot vouch for its authenticity. His intimate friend, Dr. Stukely, who had been deputy to Dr. Halley, as secretary to the Royal Society, was one day shown into Sir Isaac's dining-room, where his dinner had been for some time served up. Dr. Stukely waited for a considerable time, and getting impatient, he removed the cover from a chicken, which he ate, replacing the bones under the cover. In a short time Sir Isaac entered the room, and after the usual compliments, sat down to his dinner; but on taking off the cover, and seeing nothing but bones, he remarked 'How absent we philosophers are; I really thought that I had not dined.—*Brewster's Newton.*

A scene from real life.—At a company muster the captain, after exhausting all the military manœuvers of which his tactics consisted thus bespoke his gallant company: "All you chaps as in favor of nullification, step forward five paces in front, and all you as is agin nullification, keep your places in the *rare*," Where upon all the men in the captains company marched forward except five men, who kept their places, "D——n you" said the captain to the said five "I'll sell you for *niggers!* Instantly four of the five joined their comrades in front, but the fifth man swore—"he would be a nigger before a nullifier."

Georgia Constitutionalist.

An Eastern paper informs the public that very serious complaints have been made against modern novels and romances, because they, "are so full of ghosts, spectres and murders." Several young ladies have been so affected by reading them, that they are afraid to sleep—*alone.*

"Afraid to sleep *alone!*" That is nothing. "It is not good," Saith Holy Writ, 'that man should be *alone.*" And if so it follows according to our logic, that woman—"heaven's last, best gift"—should not leave her innocence unprotected. We fear the Editor of the Budget, "looks through a glass darkly.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold in the town of Milton at the late residence of Thos. L. Stephens, dec'd. to the highest bidder on Thursday the 8th of November next all his personal property: to wit: Two likely young

NEGROES, GEORGE & BEN.

who are well qualified to carry on the Copper & Tin business. Two complete sets of

TOOLS,

for working Copper & Tin ware, several Stills & Worms and a considerable quantity of Tin-ware of various descriptions. Six months credit will be given for all sums over three dollars, under that sum cash. The purchaser giving bond and approved security before the delivery of the property.

JAMES FARLEY, *Administrator.*
of THOS. L. STEVENS, *Dec'd*

☞ The Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian and Danville Reporter, will please insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

October 17th 1832 2-3t.

NOTICE.

AT Caswell County Court, October Term 1832, the undersigned was appointed and qualified as Administrator on the estate of Thos. L. Stevens deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES FARLEY.

Milton, N. C. October 17 1832.—3-3w.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling off his entire stock of Goods, comprising a tolerable assortment of

DRY GOODS,

both staple and fancy: his stock of

GROCERIES.

Hardware & Cutlery, Glass, Queens and Stone Ware, and some few

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

all of which he offers at Cost, and under. He invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine them.

JOHN RAGLAND.

October 10, 1832 1-3w.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Douglass & White, are requested to make payment immediately to the subscriber as further indulgence cannot be given

JAMES H. WHITE.

October 10, 1832 1-3w.

Bacon! Bacon!

A large quantity of first rate BACON just received from the upper country and for sale by the subscriber.

RICHARD BULLOCK.

June 20, 1832 37-tf.

NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL WATKINS, & CO.

HAVE and are now receiving from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, their usual supply of

FALL GOODS,

consisting in part of the following: Fine and superfine cloths, Casimeres & Vestings of various colours and qualities, Drab Cloths, Coatings and Casinets assorted, Plads, Camlets Merino Cloths, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Velvets, Hosiery,

Napt Cotton,

Rose, Point and Duffle Blankets, Kersey, Plains, Linseys, Flannel, Bases, Cords, Beaverteens, Irish Linnen, British and Cotton Osnaburgs, Brown Plad and Bleached Domestics, Calicos, Cambricks, Muslins, Laces, Gloves, Stocks, &c. Plain Black and Coloured Silks, New and Elegant Patterns, Merino Casimere, Silk and Cotton Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Gause and Crape ditto, Bonnet, Cap, Guard, Belt and other Ribbons, Leghorn and Straw Bonnetts, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery,

with a good supply of Sole and Upper Leather, Harness, Bridle and Skirting, Calf Skins, Black and Russet, Morocco, Buck, Sheep and Hog Skins.

GROCERIES,

GLASS & EARTHEW ARE.

MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

together with many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which we are determined to sell on as good terms as the market can afford. We invite our friends and the public to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

We wish to purchase a few hundred bales of Cotton, either in bale or seed, for which the highest Cash price will be paid, and will at all times purchase most kinds of country produce at a fair price.

SAMUEL WATKINS & Co.

October 3, 1832 52-5t.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Milton, N. C. October 1st, 1832, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B.
Micajah Boyd
William Bennett
William Bridgers
M. G. Burton
Thomas Bolton
Ellis G. Bowler
C.
Carrington & Sneed
Hariot Collier
Richard Carter.
Capt. H. M. Clay 2
Milley Careless
Dr. Jesse Carter
D
Samuel Drinker
E
Miss Francis P. Epperson
John Edwards
F
John Floyd
Robert Freear
G
Azariah Graves
Elijah Graves
H.
Mrs. Mary Higgins
Silas Haydon
Archy Higginbotham
Wm. Harris
James Holder
Alexander Hittson
Andrew Harrison 2
J
John H. James
K
Malbon Kenyon
Mrs. Martha Knoles
William Kembrough
L
Major C. Lea
James Lewis
Secretary Golden Fleece Lodge
M
Charles D. McIndoe
James McQuilkin 2
O
Sherard Owen
Lindsey Oliver
R
William Richmond
Blewford Reed
Henry Ross
S
Asa Scott
R. M. Saunders
John A. Stanfield
Erasmus Stimson
Henderson Stanfield
T
Lewis Trouten
Israel Toney
William Tallor
W
George Willia nson 2
George White
Charles W. White

Nath. J. Palmer, P. M,

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Caswell Court-House, N. C. quarter ending 31st Sept. 1832, if not taken out by the 31st of December next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
William Ashford
Lucretia Alverson
B
William Bull
John Blackwell
Charles G. Brooks
Nancy Burk
James Blackwell
C
Mahala Cannon 2
Nancy Childers
Thos. W. Chandler
Wm. Christinbury
Clerk of Caswell County 2
D
Miss Mary R. Dotson
Elizabeth Darion
Mary Darion
Richard Durham
F
Wm. Fugua
George Foster
Samuel Feilder
Labin Ford
G
Allen Gunn, Sen.
Henry Glass
Daniel Gardner
Archibald Glenn
Calvin Graves
Gen. A. Graves
Azariah Graves
Elijah Graves
Thos. Graves
H
Eliza Howard
Elizabeth Hubbard
Henry Hooper
Mr. Hooper, speculator
Bedford Haddock
William Harrison
Mrs. Winnford Hardy
J
William Judkins
Thos. D. Johnston
K
Leonard King
James Kitchen
M
Col. Mitchell
Richard Martin
Samuel Mitchell
James McClarney
P
James Peterson
S
Hannah M. Slade
William Slade
Thomas L. Slade
Thomas Settle Esq.
William Smith
Singleton Seamore
Nathan Sims
George Swifts Lewis
W
George L. Wilson
Samuel Wheeler
William Wisdon
Anthony Williamson
V
Dr. Thos. J. Valden
Y
Nancy Yancey
Richard Yarbrough

THOMAS GRAVES, P. M.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of land containing about 1350 acres, lying on upper Hogan's Creek in the County of Rockingham, belonging to the Heirs of Charles Bruce deceased—this land is well watered, has on it a good seat for a Saw and Griss Mill, and a considerable portion of it well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, and tobacco. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Guilford county, on Haw River.

ABRAHAM PEERLES.

September 19, 1832 50—6w pd.